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## APPENDIX D

## MOBILIZATION TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

Active Duty. Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. A general term applied to all active military, regardless of status (reserve or regular), without regard to duration or purpose, but does not include Active Duty Training (ADT).

ADT. Active duty for reserve training with an automatic reversion to an inactive duty status upon completion.

Alert Conditions. A JCS system used to describe seven alert conditions (LERTCONS) which are divided into two subsystems: Defense Readiness Conditions (DEFCONS) and Emergency Conditions (EMERGCONS).

Authorized Billet. A billet for which funding has been provided for the military manpower space and for which the quality has been authorized by CNO as a requirement to perform the billet functions.

Back-fill. The term used to describe the assignment of personnel to shore establishment billets that are vacated due to priority of fill and/or expertise of the incumbent required elsewhere. Normally, Standby, Fleet Reserve and retired personnel will fill these vacated billets.

Call. Call applies only to the National Guard, and refers to the presidential actions under chapter 5 of 10 U.S.C. or section 8500, ordering any or all of the National Guard into federal service. The President issues a call through the State Governors concerned regarding domestic emergencies not normally involving an external threat to national security.

Call-up. See Presidential Call-up of 200,000 Selected Reservists.

Central Design Authority (CDA). Authorities responsible for centralized standard applications software at a single centralized data processing installation. Computer system and individual program specifications are used in the development and testing of programs. Operations manuals are developed that prescribe the initiating, running, and termination of programs. After programs have been developed and tested, program tapes

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and/or supporting documentation is provided to the customer activities. The programs continue to be maintained and are updated/reviewed based on new requirements, requests for new capabilities, and enhancements.

DoD Master Mobilization Plan (MMP). A plan which augments mobilization planning guidance provided in JCS Pub 5-01 (NOTAL). In general terms, the MMP identifies mobilization responsibilities and describes related tasks to be performed in peacetime, in preparation for an emergency, and at time of mobilization. The MMP specifies major actions and coordination required by each of the services. OPNAVINST S3061.1D, "The Navy Capabilities and Mobilization Plan (NCMP) (U)" (NOTAL) provides more specific mobilization responsibilities for the Navy.

Emergency-Essential (E-E) Civilian Employee. A direct hire civilian employee occupying an overseas position that is considered essential to support mobilization or a wartime mission.

Emergency-Essential (E-E) Civilian Position. A civilian position located overseas or that would be transferred overseas, the continued performance of which is considered essential to the support of mission requirements in a crisis situation.

Emergency Fleet Augmentation Plan (EFAP). When a Navy theater CINC determines that the manning of a unit(s) is insufficient for the tempo of current operations, the unit(s) may be augmented from other CINC resources or, upon obtaining authorization from CNO, from other claimants.

Enlisted Distribution Verification Report (EDVR). A monthly statement of an activity's enlisted personnel account. It lists all individuals assigned and provides a summary by distribution community of the present and future manning status of the activity; a common reference for communicating manning status between an activity and its manning control authority (MCA); and a statement of account for verification by the activity.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The overall coordinator for the planning and execution of mobilization and civil defense. Manages all emergency resources (state, local, and DoD) and allocation of Federal funds in the event of a Federal disaster. During mobilization FEMA becomes involved in continuity of government, either on a national or regional basis; maintenance of law and order; coordination of internal civil defense; and resource allocation.

Fleet Reserve. All Navy and Marine Corps enlisted personnel are assigned to the Fleet Reserve/Fleet Marine Corps Reserve when they retire with 20 years or more of active duty. After 30 total

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years of service, all Fleet Reserve members transfer to Retired Regular status.

Full Mobilization. Expansion of the active Armed Forces by Congress to mobilize, per the existing approved force structure, all reserve component units, all individual reservists, retired military personnel, and the associated support resources to meet the requirements of war or other national emergencies involving an external threat to the national security.

General Detail (GENDET). Non-rated, non-designated (SN, AN, FN) personnel.

Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA). Individual member of the SELRES not assigned to a reserve unit. IMAs are trained and preassigned to a specific position in an active component unit or in a government agency such as FEMA. IMAs participate in training activities on a part-time basis in preparation of mobilization.

Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). IRR personnel are pre-trained personnel not in a drill pay status, but with a legal, contractual obligation. The majority of IRR personnel have served recently on active duty and have some period of their military service obligation (MSO) remaining. Other IRR personnel are in the program voluntarily, for hardship or in special non-pay programs that provide a variety of professional assignments and opportunities to earn retirement points and military benefits. Upon direction from CNO, IRR mobilization orders are issued by NAVRESPERSOEN directly to IRR personnel.

JCS Publication 4-05, "Mobilization Planning" (NOTAL). JCS Pub 4-05 identifies responsibilities and procedures for mobilization planning and the interface of this planning with deployment planning for operation plans (OPLANs) requiring mobilization. This publication also requires each Service to prepare mobilization plans, identify major forces available for mobilization, maintain awareness of shortfalls of major equipment for these forces and to identify and resolve deficiencies.

Joint Augmentation Units (JAU). Retired personnel, largely health professionals, from all services who have been preselected to fill United States Military Entrance Processing Command (USMEPCOM) mobilization billets.

Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). An integrated joint conventional command and control system used to support military operation monitoring, planning, and execution activities. Incorporates policies, procedures, personnel, and facilities by interfacing with ADP systems, reporting systems,

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and underlying Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) ADP support to provide senior level decision makers with enhanced capability to plan and conduct joint military operations. JOPEs replaced the Joint Deployment System (JDS) and the Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS).

Joint Flow Control Operations Group (JFCOG). Group chaired by USMEPCOM and the Selective Service System (SSS) to control the flow of inductees in the event of mobilization. Representatives from each of the Services attend.

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). A subset of the JSPS which contains the military strategy to support the national security objectives and the derived military objectives. It gives guidance, based on projected military capabilities and conditions during the short-range period, and task assignments to the CINCs and the Chiefs of Services for accomplishment of military tasks. It apportions forces and lift assets available for planning.

Joint Strategic Planning Document (JSPD). A subset of the JSPS which contains the advice of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) to the National Command Authorities (NCA) and National Security Council (NSC) on the military strategy and force structure required to attain U.S. national security objectives. It is the principal CJCS input to the Defense Guidance.

Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS). The formal means by which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff carries out his responsibility to furnish strategic plans and strategic direction for the Armed Forces. It complements the DoD Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System and interacts with other specialized management and planning systems.

Key Employee. Any civilian employee of either the government or a defense-supporting industry, who occupies a position for whom no qualified and immediate replacement exists and whose duties cannot be reassigned, or has a civilian mobilization assignment, and whose immediate recall to military active duty during an emergency would seriously impair the effective functioning and continuity of such agency or industry with regard to production and research vital to the national defense effort; or activities necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest.

Local Area Coordinator for Mobilization. An active duty flag officer or captain with geographic area coordination responsibilities and authorities as defined in OPNAVINST 5400.24D. Navy LACMOBs report to CNO (N1) during mobilization planning, mobilization exercises, and during actual mobilization. LACMOBs at Camp Lejeune, NC and Camp Pendleton, CA report to

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Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (HQ USMC DCS(MRA)). The LACMOB is assisted by a Senior Reserve Advisor, normally a predesignated COMNAVRESFOR Echelon 4 0-6. When mobilization/demobilization processing requirements exceed active duty capabilities, the LACMOB is augmented by a Personnel Mobilization Team (PMT).

Manning Control Authority (MCA). In the enlisted distribution system, the Manning Control Authority is the naval authority who is tasked with determining the quality, quantity and priority for assignment of personnel to all billets in the requisition system, monitoring assignments, and initiating actions to correct manning deficiencies. The MCAs are BUPERS, CINCLANTFLT and CINCPACFLT, and COMNAVRESFOR.

Manpower Mobilization Support Plans (MMSPs). MMSPs provide policy and procedures for the logistic and administrative support required to activate, mobilize, demobilize and deactivate Naval Reserve units and individuals under conditions of crisis response, including major regional contingencies, lesser regional contingencies, or reconstitution (global war). It also serves to support recalled personnel at shore-based commands while on active duty.

Mobilization. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and material for active military service.

Mobilization Time Phasing. In mobilization, various DoD terms for indicating starting times are used extensively. Examples are:

C-Day	The day deployment of forces begins.
D-Day	The day hostilities commence.
M-Day	Full Mobilization Day
N-day	The day active forces are notified by JCS to prepare for deployment/employment.
S-Day	Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up day.
T-Day	Partial Mobilization Day.
F-hour	The effective time of announcement to the military departments by SECDEF of a decision to mobilize reserve units.
H-hour	The specific hour on D-day a particular operation starts.
L-hour	The specific hour on C-day when deployment begins.

NCA. The President and Secretary of Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors. Signifies the Constitutional

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authority to direct the Armed Forces in their execution of military action. Commonly referred to as the NCA.

National Emergency. A condition declared by the President or Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them which authorize certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. Actions to be taken may include partial, full or total mobilization of national resources.

The National Emergencies Act (PL94- 412), 14 September 1976, 50 U.S.C. 1601 through 1651. Authorizes the President to declare periods of national emergency and requires the President to notify the Congress immediately and to publish the declaration in the Federal Register. The President is also required to specify the provisions of law under which he proposes to act before exercising any statutory powers or authorities available for use in the event of an emergency.

National Security Council (NSC). The principal forum to consider national security issues that require Presidential decision. Made up of the President, the Vice President, and the Secretaries of State and Defense. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Director of Central Intelligence serve as statutory advisers to the NSC.

The Navy Capabilities and Mobilization Plan (NCMP) (U) OPNAVINST S3061.1D (NOTAL). See entry under OPNAVINST S3061.1D.

Navy Mobilization Processing Site (NMPS). Selected naval activities with facilities and infrastructure that can support complete personnel mobilization and demobilization processing for all categories of the reserves recalled under appropriate legal authority. Fourteen sites have been selected; five of these are special purpose sites. They include two points of embarkation for Seabees (Gulfport and Port Hueneme), two U.S. Marine Corps Marine Stations of Initial Assignment (SIA) (Camp Lejeune and Camp Pendleton), and Washington DC for personnel augmenting metropolitan Washington commands.

Navy Total Force. The Navy Total Force consists of all active and Reserve assets afloat and ashore with its associated civilian and contractor personnel. U.S. Coast Guard and appropriate allies are considered to be within the Total Force when assigned to supplement the U.S. Navy mission.

Operation Plan (OPLAN). A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based on stated assumptions and is in the form of a directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. An

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OPLAN may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signing and then becomes the Operation Order (OPORD). The OPLAN contains a database portion called the TPFDD.

OPNAVINST S3061.1D, "The Navy Capabilities and Mobilization Plan (NCMP) (U) (NOTAL)". Provides Navy planners with overall mobilization policy and procedures as well as mission specific mobilization direction and capabilities. It identifies, for planning purposes, the availability of Navy combat and support forces, and apportions the latter to FLTCINCs in support of the Unified Commanders. The NCMP is composed of a series of annexes, with each focusing on a particular naval functional or mission area.

Partial Mobilization. Expansion of the active Armed Forces, by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than one million Ready Reserve personnel for 24 months) to mobilize reserve component units and/or individual reservists, retirees and the associated support resources to meet the requirements of war or other national emergencies involving an external threat to national security.

Personnel Mobilization Teams (PMTs or PERSMOBTEAMS). PMTs are Selected Reserve units that are tasked with mobilization processing of Navy pre-trained individual manpower (PIM) and limited Navy Selected Reserves (SELRES).

Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (PSRC) Authority. Activation of not more than 200,000 Selected Reservists by the President, and the resources needed for their support for no longer than 270 days for any operational mission without a declaration of national emergency. The President must report to Congress within 24 hours on the circumstances and the anticipated use of the recalled forces.

Pre-trained Individual Manpower (PIM). Collective term referring to personnel with prior military training or experience who do not drill for pay, and who are either: Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), Standby Reserve, Fleet Reserve or Retired USN/USNR Personnel.

Ready Reserve. The Ready Reserve is comprised of units or individuals who are liable for involuntary recall to active duty in time of war or national emergency. The Navy Ready Reserve consists of two reserve component subcategories: the Selected Reserve and the IRR.

Reserve Components (RC). The Army National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air

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Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. In each Reserve Component there are three reserve categories, namely: a Ready Reserve, a Standby Reserve, and a Retired Reserve. Each Reservist shall be placed in one of these categories.

Retired Augmentation Program (RAP). Retired personnel who have been pre-selected and have accepted inactive duty orders for a specific assignment. RAP personnel are periodically briefed/trained on their specific mobilization functions. PERSMOBTEAMS are augmented at mobilization by RAP personnel.

Retired Regular. USN officers who have completed 20 years of active duty or retired by reason of disability with pay and enlisted personnel who have completed at least 30 years of active and Fleet Reserve service.

Retired Reserve. Members of the reserves who have been determined eligible for retirement, with or without pay, and are assigned at their request or by law to the Retired Reserve. Retired Reserves are categorized as either Reserve Retirees, Fleet Reservists, and Other Reserve Retirees. All retirees (Reserve and Regular) are categorized by the length of time after retirement and whether the retiree has a disability that would preclude recall in a mobilization. Category I retirees are those within their first 5 years of retirement, are under age 60, and are not disabled. Category II are those retired more than 5 years, under age 60 and not disabled. Category III includes all others, including disabled. Mobilized retirees will be utilized primarily to staff CONUS installations permitting reassignment of active duty personnel to fleet/operational billets.

Secretarial Ready Reserve Call-up. Activation of members of the Ready Reserve by the Secretaries of the Military Departments, and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard, for not more than 15 days each year per 10 U.S.C. 672(b).

Selective Mobilization. Expansion of the Armed Forces by Congress or the President to mobilize reserve component units, individual Reservists, retirees and the associated support resources to meet the requirements of war or other national emergencies involving an external threat to national security.

Selected Reserve (SELRES). The Navy's Selected Reserve constitutes the principal source of trained units and personnel to augment the active forces in time of war or national emergency. It is comprised of personnel drilling in a pay status in structured, or in specific mobilization billets. SELRES personnel are managed and mobilized by COMNAVRESFOR and insofar as possible, are mobilized with their assigned units.



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Selected Reserve Units. Units manned and equipped by SELRES to serve or train as operational or augmentation units. Operational units train and serve as units; augmentation units train together but lose their unit identities when mobilized, being consumed into an active unit or activity.

Ship Manpower Document (SMD). A publication issued by CNO (N12) which displays in detail quantitative and qualitative manpower requirements of an individual ship or class of ships and the rationale for determination of the requirements.

Shore Manpower Document (SHMD). A publication issued by CNO (N12) which displays in detail quantitative and qualitative manpower requirements for a shore support activity and the source of the requirements information.

Specified Command. A command that has a broad continuing mission and is composed of forces from a single military department. Also referred to as a Combatant Command.

Squadron Manpower Document (SQMD). A publication issued by CNO (N12) which displays by individual billets the quantitative and qualitative manpower requirements of an individual aviation squadron or a class of squadrons and the rationale for the determination of manpower requirements.

Senior Reserve Advisor (SRA). The SRA is a designated senior active duty member representing the RC at the NMPS. This individual is normally a TAR officer, serving as a Naval Regional Readiness Commander or Naval Air Reserve Commander. The SRA is the subject matter expert on reserve matters and provides the LACMOB with advice, assistance regarding Reserve field activities, and information on the activation status of reservists within the LACMOB's area of responsibility.

Standby Reserve. The Standby Reserve consists of personnel who maintain their military affiliation without being in the Ready Reserve, who have been designated key civilian employees, or who have a temporary hardship or disability. Standby Reserves are not required to perform training and are not part of units. The Standby Reserve is a pool of trained individuals who may be mobilized only if there is a lack of qualified SELRES or IRR personnel to fill manpower needs in specific skills. Mobilization procedures for Standby Reservists will be the same as for IRR personnel. The Standby Reserve consists of Standby Reserve, Active (S-1) and Standby Reserve, Inactive (S-2).

Stop Loss. Legal authority per 10 U.S.C. which allows for extending personnel beyond their enlistment or obligated service in time of war or national emergency.

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STU III. Secure telephone unit designed for clear/secure voice and secure data communications over 2 and 4 wire telephone lines.

Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD). The computer-supported data base portion of an operation plan that contains time-phased force data, non-unit-related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan. Information includes in-place units, prioritized arrival of units to be deployed to support the OPLAN, routing of forces to be deployed, movement data associated with deploying forces, estimates of non-unit related cargo and personnel movements to be conducted concurrently with the deployment of forces, and estimates of transportation requirements.

Total Mobilization. Expansion of the Armed Forces by Congress to organize and/or generate additional units, personnel and associated support resources, beyond the existing force structure, to meet the total requirements of war or other national emergencies involving an external threat to the national security.

Unified Command. A command with a broad and continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Services. Also referred to as a Combatant Command.

Volunteer Training Unit (VTU). A unit formed by volunteers to provide reserve duty training in a non-pay status for Individual Ready Reservists and active status Standby Reservists who are attached under competent orders and participate in such units for retirement points. VTUs report to COMNAVRESFOR via COMNAVRESFOR or COMNAVSURFRESFOR.